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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

Dr. Jameson carried the war into

Africa, but not very far. The British commissioner who invaded the Transvaal republic went shearing and got shorn.

Since their defection on account of the Venezuelan message the mugwumps, poor things, seem to be orphans.

About this season of the year a currency so elastic that one dollar would liquidate two dollars' worth of obligations would be very popular.

The peace memorial which is being signed by hundreds of British authors will make an interesting addition to the treasures of some autograph collector.

When Great Britain sits down to write out the list of other nations upon which she may depend in the event of trouble she writes Italy and Spain, and then stops.

If the President imagines that he building up a Cleveland party by his bond policy he may find later that the party is confined to the syndicate which Mr. Morgan represents.

When the 4-per-cent, bonds of this government are selling at 116 the President has probably agreed to sell \$200, 000,000 more at 104. Yes, Mr. Cleveland is a very remarkable person

With every Democrat on the finance committee a free coinage champion, what insolent misrepresentation it is to charge the responsibility of its being a silver committee upon the Republicans.

The trouble with the President is tha he makes up his mind to a thing and then adheres to it regardless of conse quences, but the greater trouble is that he usually gets himself on the wrong side of things.

Just what the scheme of ex-Senator Platt, who is a Reed man, may be in putting Governor Morton, of New York. forward as a presidential candidate is one of the things which one must wait a while to understand.

Now that other nations are ordering Great Britain off of their domains, why should not this government request the British to abandon the rule the Canadjans have so recently set up in the disputed territory of Alaska?

Democratic papers make haste to charge the Republican Governor of Kentucky, who has been a month in office with the responsibility of the latest brutality in that State, which goes t show that they expect great things of Republicans.

American manufacturers are predicting a large increase of trade with South American peoples as a result of our championship of the Monroe doctrine. Trade is not often influenced by sentiment, but the peculiar circumstances of the present case are likely to make it

The economists who assailed the not too general practice of saving small as one of the potent causes for the restriction of business and the fall of prices afforded evidence of how trifling an educated man may be when he sets himself about it.

If the story about Tom Johnson try ing to bribe a Detroit alderman is true his methods have deteriorated since he left this city. Here he was much more diplomatic and never left his tracks uncovered. Mind, it is not asserted that Mr. Johnson's morals have deteriorated -only his methods.

The criticism of the London Times that only one of the Venezuelan commissioners, Hon. Andrew D. White, is known in England has no force. A Supreme Court judge and the president of Johns Hopkins University rank with any men of their class in England, and a leading lawyer of New York is apt to be quite as much of a man as a leading lawyer of London.

Two States now have constitutions which were not ratified by the people-Carolina-and South Louisiana is on the road. These are constitutions which, if they had been submitted to all the voters and their votes had been counted, would have been rejected. This being the case, do thos States have a really republican form of government?

The fact that the Cuban insurgents avoid a general engagement with the Spanish forces does not argue cowardice. It probably means that they would rather trust to winning by a style of warfare in which they are eminently successful than risk everything in a single battle. Considering the odds against them in numbers, resources, etc., they are doing remarkably well.

Emperor William's congratulatory dis-

lines it in effect assures the President of the Transvaal republic that if he needs outside help to repel British aggression it will be promptly furnished The Emperor's reference to the preservation of "the independence of your country against attacks from the out side" seems to foreshadow a sort of African Monroe doctrine.

WHY NOT A POPULAR LOAN?

The proposition of the New York World to take \$1,000,000 of government 3-per-cent. bonds, paying therefor in gold, is unprecedented itself and emphasizes a situation which is without parallel. Never before in the history of the world has such an offer been made to any government by any other than a financial institution, and never before has any government challenged such an offer by its stubborn adherence to an unwise and unpatriotic financial policy. Governments have sometimes made forced loans and have sometimes appealed to the people for aid, but never before has any government been appealed to by its citizens to give them an opportunity to subscribe for bonds which it persisted in negotiating at disadvantageous rates through bankers' syndi-On two occasions during the civil war

the Secretary of the Treasury appealed to the people for financial aid, and both times with conspicuous success. The first \$100,000,000 borrowed by him from the banks was stipulated to be repaid with funds received from the sale of the seven-thirty notes through the agencies for the national loan. In order to negotiate the seven-thirty bonds Mr. Chase appointed 148 agents, exclusive of the treasury agencies proper, among them Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia. The Secretary allowed these agents one-fifth of 1 per cent, on the first hundred thousand dollars of subscriptions obtained by them respectively, and one-eighth of 1 per cent. upon all sums in excess; and in addition to these commissions they were allowed stipulated amounts, varying according to locality, for advertising purposes, but in no single instance exceeding \$150. The several agents returned subscriptions amounting in the aggregate to \$24,678,866, of which Jay Cooke had obtained \$5,224,050. He was paid the fixed percentage, amounting to \$6,680.06, and, though he exhibited vouchers showing disbursements for advertising to the amount of \$3,041.44, he was paid only \$150 on that account. It was the energy, success and square dealing of Mr. Cooke in this transaction that caused him to be employed as general agent of the government in placing a later loan In October, 1862, Secretary Chase em-

ployed Jay Cooke as general agent to

negotiate the five-twenty bonds, with authority to appoint subagents throughout the country. He was paid a commission of one-half of 1 per cent. on the first ten millions and three-eighths of 1 per cent, on subscriptions beyond that amount. Of these three-eighths the general agent bound himself to pay oneeighth to subagents, another eighth to traveling agents, and for advertising and the other expenses necessary to make the loan as widely and favorably known as possible. One-eighth was to be re tained as compensation for his own labor and risk and for expenses chargeable to his own proportion of the loan. His responsibility covered all the acts of his subagents until payment into the treasury of all moneys subscribed and delivery to subscribers of all bonds subscribed for. No liability and no duty, except that of furnishing the bonds, was assumed by the government; while to insure the faithful performance of the duty of the general agent and the full satisfaction of all demands upon himself and his subagents, bonds were required and given to the aggregate sum of \$600,000. In addition to this agency the Treasurer of the United States, the assistant treasurers and the several designated depositories were directed to use their best endeavors to obtain subscriptions, and were authorized to allow one-eighth and in some instances one-fourth of 1 per cent, to purchasers for resale. The loan was widely advertised, editors and correspondents newspapers being paid liberally for work in this direction. The loan became very popular and was taken by all classes throughout the country. By the 1st of July, 1863, bonds to the amount of \$168,-880,220 were taken; three months afterward the amount had swelled to \$278. 511,500, and by the 21st of January following the whole loan had been subscribed for, and the rush was so great at the end that an excess of nearly \$11. 000,000 was subscribed and the money therefor paid before notice could be given to subagents that the whole amount authorized had been taken.

If Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle have forgotten these facts they should read the history of the war period anew and learn that the patriotism of the American people is never appealed to in vain. For many reasons it would be a good thing to call out the hoarded wealth and bring into activity the latent patriotism of the country. Mr. Cleveland should stop dealing with bank syndicates and appeal to the people.

ON THE SIDE OF DISASTER.

The Senate finance committee is composed of six Republicans, six Democrats and one Populist. All of the Republicexcept Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, are hostile to the free coinage of silver. Senator Jones of Nevada, for years an able Republican, became Populist because he felt that he could not be a Republican and stand in Congress for no other purpose than to fight for silver monometallism in the United States. The six Democratic members of the committee are all in favor of the free coinage of silver. They are Voorhees, Harris of Tennessee, Vest of Missouri, Jones of Arkansas, White of California, and Walthall of Mississippi, Four of the six belong to the bitter, North-hating element of the South. One, Mr. White, represents a State in which the sentiment may be said to be rather in favor of free silver-California, Senator Voorhees belongs to a State whose controlling influence during the war, in spite of him, was with the great States of the North. Since that period Indiana has been connected with those States by traffic and industry. It has kept pace with them in their progress and development. Chiefly because of legislative gerrymanders Indiana has been represented for the punishment of those who with in the Senate by men who are out of touch with the spirit and purpose of the Republicans or Democrats, the Senators

intelligence and progress of the times are for sound money. Brice of Ohio Palmer of Illinois, and Vilas and Mitchell of Wisconsin, as Democrats, are as firm in their opposition to the free coinage heresy as Sherman of Ohio, Cullom of Illinois, and Burrows and Mc-Millan of Michigan, Republicans.

But when it comes to Indiana its Senators, Voorhees and Turpie, are found with such reactionary and North-hating Senators as Harris of Tennessee, Vest of Missouri, and Walthall of Mississippi when the question of sound currency is under consideration. Consequently, on Thursday, when the finance committee divided to consider the free coinage bill which is to be substituted for the House bond bill, Voorhees flocked with the Southern Democrats and the one Populist on that committee to devise a scheme which, if it should become law, would do-what? Put the United States on silver basis, force gold to a premium measured by our silver dollars, decrease the purchase power of the millions of dollars of savings which people of small means have intrusted to savings banks or have invested in life insurance policies and building and loan shares, and every day's wages and week's salary in the country. The prices of all the necessaries of life made in the markets the world in gold would be the gold price, with the difference be tween a gold and a silver dollar added as was the case during the war, when the country was forced to measure values in a depreciated paper currency The price of labor and service, however,

would remain the same for a long time. For this destructive free coinage measure twenty-four Democrats will vote, al from the South except two representing silver States and two representing Indiana. Two will vote from self-interest and twenty from the South will vote for it very largely because they are hostile to the North and imagine that by so doing they will help the South to get even with the North. The two from Indiana. having the choice of going with these sectional and reactionary Democrats of touch with the commercial intelligence of the North, will go with the former,

as they did during the war. If there were a prospect that this bill which Senator Voorhees will support would become law there would now be a financial panic such as this country has not known in this generation. Fortunately for the country, more than twothirds of the Republican House is hostile to the scheme of putting the United States on a silver basis. And now that the country sees that a coterie of Senators, representing less than one-fifteenth of the population of the country, would bring general disaster to the people in they could thereby force the stamping of 60 or 70 cents' worth of the silver bullion of the silver mine owners one dollar, there is a growing resentment against the silver interests which these Senators will realize as time passes.

Ex-Attorney-general Smith is a man who, in his capacity as a public officer, has achieved a most unenviable reputation with the decent people of Indiana. He first achieved notoriety as the leader of a cabal to resist the seating of Lieutenant Governor whom the Supreme Court of the State declared to have been lawfully elected. For this crime against popular government he demanded and received the office of Attorney-genera Evidently not content with the \$15,000 or more of salary and fees which his predecessors for years had been receiving. he and his party friends in the Legislature added a proviso to the act of 1893 distributing the school money, which enabled him to collect in fees and salary something over \$50,000 in two years, as near as the figures could be obtained from his report. There was a move ment on foot in 1893 to investigate his office, but his party friends were able to suppress it. When the time came for him to make his first report to Governor Matthews, under whom he had stuffed his capacious pockets with school funds, it was unsatisfactory, because it did not afford sufficient data to ascertain the amount of the school funds he had appropriated under the proviso of 1893. It would not have been known until this time if he had not been compelled to make a report at the close of his term of office. No one thing was so effective against his party in the campaign of 1894 as the greed of the then into prominence he has been notorious for offensive and vile language addressed to newspaper reporters. A man of immense proportions, like other Falstaffs, he has played the abusive bully with newspaper reporters. Presuming upon his size and his browbeating capacity, he has already committed assaults upon two reporters, using language which no man of decent instincts would apply to anybody. None but a bully and coward would use such language or lay a hand on a man of half his proportions without the least provocation. Nothing that ex-Attorney-general Smith can do can harm his reputation with decent people; but if he keeps on assaulting newspaper reporters he may come against a man one of these days who

will, to say the least, astonish and hu-It is predicted that county officers will begin to hold back money which belongs to the State, now that the Attorney-general receives no compensation for requiring them to give it up in the way of fees. Of course, this prediction comes from those who advocate a fee system which will give officers from three to ten times as much as they could command in any private business. The prediction is made upon the assumption that county officers are, as a whole, dishonest and will not hesitate to violate their oaths of office if by so doing they can possess themselves of a few dollars which are not theirs. The Journal does not believe this is true. It is of opinion that by far the larger part of such officials are men of integrity. That such money as the law officers of the State have been collecting the past few years under the fee system belonged to the State there can now be no doubt, as the fact has been determined. Hereaftel if not before, county and township officers know what money belongs to the State. If they do not return the same as due and pay it over they should be proceeded against criminally. If the present laws have not adequate penalties

such methods officials in Indiana will come to time as they do in other States. A few suits and convictions, with fines and imprisonment; would revolutionize the sentiment relative to holding back State money. When the official who holds back money belonging to the State is held in no different light than the defaulter there will be very little trouble with delinquent office

In all essential features the Atlanta exposition has been successful. The stockholders will never get back their money, even if they escape, in assessment, but they could not have expected such thing. Those who stood for the enterprise have a considerable worthless property on their hands, and owners may find themselves with houses which they cannot at once rent. Nevertheless, the State of Georgia and the South generally has or will be a gainer both in the near future and in the years to come The industries of the South have had special exhibit, and it has been a suc cess. If local jealousies, which can always be found where a city like Atlanta pushes to the front, could have been overcome the exhibition would have been larger and more useful to the South. Thousands of people visited At lanta who had never seen an exposition, and these went back to their homes with broader views, which will have effect. While some sections of the South did well, it is true that a greater interest was shown in the Southern fair by the people of the North. They constituted a large part of its visitors and those who expended money in seeing what the South can do. For a portion of the South to have discovered what its most progressive element can do, and for the North to note the progress of the South is one of the results of the Atlanta exhibition, the value of which is most important, even if it cannot be

counted in dollars. The British government has been ostentatiously swift in disavowing the inthere can be little doubt that Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson had been given to understand that they would be supported by the home government in every reasonable measure of aggression and aggrandizement. It is inconceivable that the invasion of the Transvaal country should have been ordered except with that understanding. The British filibusters in Africa may, in their zeal, have gone faster and further than the home government expected they would, but they have been in communication with Downing street all along, and no doubt they had reason to believe their action would be approved and supported. The trouble is they overdid the matter by trying to outjingo a jingo Ministry.

On the whole, the defeat of the British South Africa Company's troops under Dr. Jameson in their campaign against the Boers will turn to the advantage of that government. Now the Doctor will be disowned by the British and court-martialed by the Boers. If the Doctor had been victorious Great Britain might have been forced to adjust the matter with Germany. Still, the fact that a well-armed and equipped regiment has been worsted by a spirited people of a small nationality will inspire courage in others who are similarly as sailed. Even Venezuela will have greater desire to fight the British.

Dr. Jameson knew the British impulse and consequently knew that he would be sustained if he should defeat the Boers. Besides, he knew that, without warrant, he had made the campaigns which had secured for Great Britain the Transvaal, with all its wealth in gold. It is now predicted that the defeat of Jameson will complicate matters to greater extent in South Africa-that the Transvaal republic will assume a hostile attitude toward Great Britain after what has been done, and, depending upon the backing of Germany, will put a stop to British aggressions in South Africa.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. The Egotistic Youth.

"Yes, I will give you one kiss if you wi

not ask for another." "Oh, after the first one, you will do the

asking." The Insulted Colonel. "Pocket flasks? Yessir. Here is a very

nice little affair; holds half a pint-" "Half a pint? By gad, sah, when I want to buy toys I will go to a toy stoah, sah!" The Exaggerative Agent.

"Now as to the salary-" "Fifty per cent. is what I shall expect." "What? Fifty per cent. of the gross?" "Dear me, no. Fifty per cent, of what your press agent will say you are paying

The Ferocious Bebtor. "I have called to see about that little "Certainly. Sit down a minute." (Fifteen minutes are supposed to elapse

between the first and second acts.) "Well. I have waited now-" "Oh, yes. I can't do anything for you. thought that perhaps another collector

knock him down with.' MAGAZINES OF THE MONTH.

would come in and you would be handy to

Part 8, of "Harris's Fishes of North America" contains two fish "portraits." colored as in life, on plates, size 12x18 inches, and taken from specimens caught b Mr. Harris's rod. The large-mouthed black bass and the blue fish are delineated true to nature. The former was painted from a specimen taken in Greenwood lake, New York, and the latter from one caught off Long Branch, N. J. Both were painted in oil on the spot of capture, before their color tints had faded. These lithographic plates are very fine works of art. The re production of the oil effects of the original portraits is especially to be noticed. The text of this magnificent publication, which will be completed in forty numbers, wil consist of full biological notes on all fishes that are objects of pursuit by the angler in North American waters; their habits, habitat and modes of capture will be described and illustrated, and an introduction to the "Study of Ichthyology" will be given, with lrawings and diagrams illustrative of the anatomy and physiology of fishes. It will be a work of permanent value. It is issued by the Harris Publishing Company, 19 Park place, New York.

The Atlantic Monthly has the fashion beginning the calendar year well, its Jansary issue never showing a reaction and feebleness growing out of overexertion in etting out a holiday number with many special features. The first issue of 189 pens with some hitherto unprinted excerpts from one of Hawthorne's note books. These notes are interesting chiefly for the disclosure they make of this writer's habit of storing literary "material." He did no rust to memory or to inspiration for the Jartwell Catherwood and Agnes R re contributors to the number; also, F. a favorite a few years ago, but who he recently been silent. Among the topics directly been silent. Among the Pour

Socialist Movement of the Middle of the Century," by J. M. Ludlow, and "A Con-gress Out of Date," by an unnamed writer. A suggestive article by Horace E. Scudder in the Atlantic Monthly treats of the schoolhouse as an educational force and center in other than purely intellectual matters. In the course of his remarks he says: "When it is considered that schools have deliberately or by compulsion of circumstance taken upon themselves many of the functions of domestic life, it becomes all the more important that every child should get in the schoolroom the best that any well-ordered house can give; there is nmunistic duty of leveling which the school can perform better than any other institution. We look for the day when the choolhouse shall have not only choice editions of good books on its shelves, reproductions of the best art on its walls, and a well-chosen neighborhood museum, but a conservatory, not for botanical uses, but for the pleasure to the eye, as it is in the homes of the rich; and if there is only one fountain

in the village, it should be in the schoolhouse court or garden. Mr. Marion Crawford's romance-writing talent aided in making his "Kaleidoscope of Rome," in the January Century, something far beyond guide-book literature and the ordinary tourist's description of foreign scenes. Mr. Crawford knows modern Rome and its people as few Americans know their home cities, but the turning of his kaleidoscope not only shows the Rome of to-day. but presents pictures of it as it was in days of the Caesars. As a mere bit of decription, apart from the interest of the theme, the article is worth reading

Though Robert Louis Stevenson's letters to his boy friend were probably not written with the thought that they would ever be made merchandise of and published for all the world to read, yet they have a charm which they might have lacked had he treated them as "literature." The life at Samoa is pictured in these unique epistles in a way that makes it very real, and, it may be guessed, very little less entertaining to the boys who read them in St. Nicholas than to him to whom the originals were

Some reminiscences of the late James Blaine, by Murat Halstead, form an interesting feature of McClure's Magazine for January. The profusion of illustrations this magazine, serves better than verbal description to show the meagerness and imitations of the war President's early

Still another miniature magazine makes its appearance, this time "The Fly Leaf." It is published in Boston, is conducted by Walter Blackburn Harte, and announces itself as "a pamphlet periodical of the New-the vasion of the Transvaal republic, but new man, new woman, new ideas, whimsies and things." It is bright and sprightly in

> Bowles) appears with a new and decorative cover designed by Bruce Rogers. It is full of interesting, attractive matter, both as to text and illustration, and bears the marks of careful and conscientious editing. The magazine, Romance, which has heretofore been devoted to fiction entirely, will hereafter be filled with illustrations of a popular kind and be sold for 5 cents a copy. It is issued by the Current Literature Publishing Company, New York.

INDIANA PRESS OPINION.

It is time to call a halt on England's greed .- Crawfordsville Journal. England's horror of war depends a good

deal on the size of the enemy.-Goshen It would be a good time for the British

government to swear off on its foreign policy of piracy.-Terre Haute Tribune peace, but that doesn't indicate that they

will stand any bullying, from England or any other country.-Lebanon Patriot. The invasion of the Transvaal and the efforts to seize more territory on the American continent may result in a considerable paring of the lion's claws.-Muncie Times.

With the United States, Germany, Russia and Venezuela and one or two other less important countries twisting the tail of the British lion John Bull will find it advisable to assume a milder and more peaceful attitude.-Franklin Republican. The British advance in South Africa is a

striking object lesson for Americans, to teach them that African methods shall not be employed in North and South America by Great Britain, not while the United States upholds the Monroe doctrine.—Terre Haute Express. The people of this country are quite

unanimous in resisting all attempts on the

part of Great Britain to appropriate more territory on this continent to her own use, and they ought to be equally unanimous in refusing to permit Great Britain to monopolize the American market.-Steuben Re-The German press has at last found cause to regard Great Britain, as we have been

forced to view, as a bullyragging nation with a singularly brutal instinct for making war upon the weak and grasping all-the territory that can be brought within the range of its capacious maw .- Lafayette

The people of the United States stand right by the President without regard to party in the present controversy with Great Britain. But they will avail themselves of the first opportunity to relieve from command a President whose policy pankrupts the country even in time of peace.-Lawrenceburg Press.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Ruskin once wrote to Dante Gabriel Rossetti: "If you wanted to oblige me you would keep your room in order and go to bed at night. All your fine speeches go for nothing with me until you do that." Rev. Hugh Price Hughes declares that

'never in his history of political treachery has Lord Salisbury's perfidy towards the Armenians been surpassed. In the avenging providence of God, England's turn may come some day. When that day comes she

A sister of the poet Longfellow, Mrs Pierce, is still living at an advanced age in Portland. Me. She used to be a famous Sunday school teacher, and there are many vomen, some of them grandmothers, who have a bond of union in having been members of "Mrs. Pierce's class."

Col. Charles King, the military novelist, with his half-pay salary and his revenue from his books, is very comfortably fixed in life. He is a handsome, soldierly man of about fifty, with gray hair and mustache, and a bronzed complexion that life as a civilian has not bleached.

Guy de Maupassant's mother, to whom left 10,000 francs a year by his will, recently applied to have her son's will set aside on the ground of mental incapacity, as she have received much more if he had died intestate. As the will was made long before the novelist broke down, however,

she lost her case.

W. S. Gilbert has just been through an amusing experience. The Countess De Bremont, who is a "lady poet" as well as a "lady journalist," wrote to the librettist. asking him to give her an interview about the approaching performance of "His Ex-cellency." He replied that he would gladly do so-for 20 guineas. Thereupon the Coun retorted with a note that she wo take great pleasure, some day, in writing his obituary from data that would cost her nothing. Mr. Gilbert sent the correspond-ence to the papers with satirical comments of his own, and was thereupon sued for libel. The jury found in his favor without

Of 224 persons treated for rables by Pas teur's method at St. Petersburg last year only three died of hydrophobia; two of these deaths occurred during the treatment before inoculation had had its full effect, the other was of a patient brought in thirteen days after he was bitten. The rabid animals were 193 dogs, eighteen wolves, seven cats five horses and one pig. At Odessa 984 per five horses and one pig. At Odessa 984 per the death rate being only one-third of 1 per cent. One case recorded of a patient who had been sever ly bitten by a mad dog, the wounds we cauterized within three hours of their fliction, and he was afterwards inoculated, but he died of hydrophobia just a year after the inoculations.

Love is not blindless: 'tis a gracious haze That veils clear vision in a flush of fire And paints Love's object to the heart's As evening vapours tinge the sunset rays, -Elnathan Sweet, jr., in the Ph

Mind your own business-don't try to America, Britain, Russia and Japan. You're in it for pro

HOUSE TARIFF BILL, WITH AMEND-MENTS, LIKELY TO BE ADOPTED.

Several Democratic Senators Who See the Necessity of More Revenue, It Is Said, Will Vote for It.

BOND MEASURE IN DANGER

SILVERITES WILL COMBAT IT WITH A BILL OF THEIR OWN.

They Are Not Harmonious, However, and May Split on Minor Details-Utah to Become a State To-Day.

special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-There is now little doubt that the House tariff bill will pass the Senate. It may be amended, but its essential features will be retained. One of the leaders on the Democratic side of the Senate, well known as a "conservative" when the Wilson bill was under discussion last session, said to your correspondent tonight, after listening to the speech of John Sherman this afternoon, that some of the Democratio Senators had become convinced that more revenue is needed, and that they would vote for any reasonable tariff measure. Some of these members represent manufacturing States, and while they are on record as opposing the great Republican principle, they are not averse to giving a little protection under the guise of a revenue bill. Some of the "conservatives" who worked so successfully against the Wilson bill take little stock in Carlisle's rosy estimate of a surplus next fiscal year. They contended at the time the Wilson bill came from the House that it would not produce enough revenue to meet the needs of the government, and, therefore, they had the duties on many articles increased. They The holiday number of Modern Art (J. M. afforded by the compromise measure the

revenue is insufficient to meet the demands on the treasury. Hence they are willing to sacrifice a little of their no-protection principle to stem the growing deficit. The tariff bill will probably pull through, but the bond bill is in peril. The silverites are in the saddle, and it does not now look as if they could be overthrown. The Senate finance committee did not con

clude its consideration of the House bond

bill to-day. The failure was due to the fact that the silver majority of the committee was unable to agree on the terms of the substitute, which they propose to report for the House bill. The members favorable to silver, including Senators Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, and Walthall Democrats, and Jones of Nevada, Populist were in conference for an hour before the The people of the United States love full committee met, but they found the task of preparing a bill to which all could agree somewhat more complicated than they anticlpated, and were compelled to ask for more time. Senator Jones presented the draft of a bill on the lines suggested in these dispatches last night, but some of the members desired further time for consideration. It was made apparent, however that the differences were not radical, as ! is still believed by the majority that there is no insurmountable difficulty in the way of reaching an agreement on the section of the bill providing for free coinage. Another reason for delay on the part of the silver element was found in the absence of Senator Wolcott, the only Republican silver advocate on the committee, and the desire ex pressed by some of the members to have this element represented in the preparation of the substitute. He is expected to be here by Monday, to which time the committee adjourned. The Republican members of the committee were in conference for several hours, devoting the greater part of the time to the tariff bill on the line of the work on that bill which was done yesterday. The Republicans are disposed to give more attention to this measure than to the bond bill. They consider that the latter measure has been virtually taken out of their hands. as the majority is against them, but consider it possible that the tariff bill may be so modified as to get it through, Consequently they are directing their energies to this end.

YOUNGEST OF THE STATES.

President Will Proclaim Utah a Member of the Sisterhood To-Day. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-The President to-

morrow, about noon, will issue his proclamation in conformity with the act of Congress stating that the people of Utah have the Union, and declaring that the Territo has passed out of existence, and that Utah is admitted to the family of States. new State officers will begin the discharge of their functions next Monday. The people of Utah are naturally showing an intense nterest in every step being made at Washngton, and Private Secretary Thurber has been importuned to telegraph immediately to Salt Lake the first news of the signing of the proclamation and to preserve as valuable historical relie the pen with which President Cleveland affixes his signature to

BOARD OF ORDNANCE.

Annual Report and Recommendations Submitted to the House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-The Secretary of War sent to the House to-day the fifth an-

nual report of the board of ordnance and fortifications for the year ending Oct. 31, 1895. The estimate of funds required for the ensuing fiscal year is placed at \$245,000. This is to be expended for experiments and expenses of the board. The work of providing a proper armament for our harbors, says the report, is progressing steadily and on a sound basis, but so slowly that at the rate appropriations have been made during the last ten years, it would take at least fifty years to place our seacoast in proper conlition of defense. It is of national importance and an imperative necessity that the work of fortification should be pressed with vigor. The plans for guns, carriages and emplacements are perfected and liberal and constant annual appropriations should be nade until our ports are pronerly protected. such an expenditure, says the report, will be a wise insurance against the sacrifice of many of our most important cities, which would reasonably occur in ten days' time of actual war in our present condition. With a sufficient supply of the guns. carriages and other munitions of war actually adopted we would have a formidable armament. The board states that future adancement seems to be indicated alo ollowing lines: The development of smoke. ess powder, the development of a high ex-closive that can be safely discharged in a shell at a high velocity with certainty of detonation; the selection of disappearing carriages for twelve-inch guns; the investition of armor plate for sea coast ports; the development of rapid-fire, field and sea-In closing, the board urges that a definite

innual appropriation for seacoast fortificanament be made and to that mmends that \$2,000,000 be nd earnestly red ppropriated for engineer work in the construction of necessary works: also, that \$5,000,000 be appropriated for the construc-tion of guns, mortars, gun carriages, seacoast armament and ammunition.

A SEALING MEASURE. Proposed Joint Investigation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-In the House to lay Chairman Dingley, of the ways and seans committee, introduced a bill identical cally all respects with that report ed from the committee in the last Co

authorizing the President to conclude nego Great Britain, Russia and Ispan for the appointment of a joint comssion, to consist of not more than three nembers from each nation, to investigate uestions affecting the fur seal herd in the North Pacific ocean and Bering sea, and to consider and report what further regula-Pending the report of the commission the President is to conclude a modus vivendi with any or all of the governments named providing for new regulations or suspendng or altering the regulations established by the Paris tribunal, the modus vivendi to expire Jan. 1, 1897. The provisions of the act of April 6, 1894, providing punishment for violations of the articles of award of the tribunal of arbitration, are made atplicable to all violations of the modus vivendi. If the latter be not concluded and put into operation for this year's sealing season, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is authorized to take and kill every fur seal found on the Pribyloff islands, the skins to be sold by

After Bowler's Scalp. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- The action of

him to the best advantage.

Controller Bowler, of the treasury, in refusing to approve the order under the bill passed by the last Congress to pay sugar bounties, which has so far resulted in the withholding of the appropriation, was officially brought to the attention of Congress to-day by a resolution which Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, introduced, calling for an investigation by and directing the committee on judiciary to report "whether under the provisions of any statute of the United States there is any warrant for the refusal of any executive officer to perform any acnecessary to the execution of any law of Congress on the ground that such law, in opinion of such officer, is unconstitutional; whether any power is lodged in any officer or can be constitutionally lodged elsewhere then in the courts to annul any act or withhold any appropriation, and to report whether such action is not in contempt of the authority of Congress and in violation of the rights of the beneficiaries, and what action should be taken by the House to vindicate its authority.

President Listens to Cherokees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- The President has accorded a hearing to a delegation from the Cherokee council, composed of G. W. Benge, E. T. Harris, Roach Young and Joseph Smallwood, who come to protest against the pending Senate bill permitting the continuance on their lands of white squatters. Mr. Benge, the spokesman, told the President how his people had been obliged to give up much of their land to the whites, and how they had suffered rom the incoming of squatters. The Cherkees have been obliged by the government to pay the costs of improvements made by hese squatters in return for a promise to expel them from their lands under the from their treasury to settle such claims t was now proposed to authorize by law he continued presence of the squatters The President expressed much interest in the matter, and requested the delegation to submit their grievances in writing for is consideration.

Voorhees Takes Care of His Son. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- Douglas Weeks, of Terre Haute, formerly sheriff of Vigo county, has been appointed messenger to Senator Voorhees's new committee on exension of the library. James P. Voorhees, the Senator's son, has been appointed clerk. In those far gone days when Colonel Bright, the Democratic Sergeant-at-arms f the Senate, was still appointing Democrats to office instead of turning them out o make room for friends of Republican Senators who now control that body, Mr. Veeks was a doorkeeper in the Senate

Five-Minute Session of the House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- The session of the House to-day lasted five minutes. The chaplain offered prayer, the journal was read and approved, a message was received from the Senate, and then the House adjourned until Monday next.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- Of the Indiana ielegation only Messrs. Hardy, Hemenway, Hanley and Royse are here. Representative Henry is expected to return to-mor-

The treasury lost \$1,000,000 in gold for export to-day, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve \$61,646,046.

NO CAUSE FOR WORRY

GEN. DUFFIELD PRESENTS A JOINT REPORT ON ALASKA'S BOUNDARY.

Lines Drawn by the Engineers Show Britain Has No Claim on the Rich Yukon River Gold Fields.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-General Duffield. the chief of the coast and geodetic survey. to-day presented to the Secretary of State the joint report on the Alaskan boundary which was agreed on by him and the Canadian representative, Mr. King, at their meeting at Albany this week. The report probably will not be made public until it is transmitted to Congress, but it shows a practical agreement between the surveys of the two governments, and may have the effect of partially quieting the apprehensions of trouble over the boundary.

The greatest difference between the lines run by the engineers of the two governments complied with all the requirements of the is but six feet seven inches, or fifteen seclaw providing for the admission of Utah to onds of longitude. In view of the results of the two surveys, General Duffield does not hesitate to express the opinion that there can be no serious dispute between the United States and Canada over the boundary. He said: "The line is plain from the treaty, as though it had been recorded by deed and map.'

> The two commissioners who met at Albany had no authority to fix the boundary bill; only to recommend, from the surveys which have been made, the lines to be definitely established. The ratification of their work remains for another joint commission, and Secretary Olney will doubtless recommend to Congress an act for the appointment of a sioner to represent the United States for this purpose. General Duffield is contident that the British can find no grounds on which to base a claim to the gold fields of the Yukon river, since a British engineer, Ogleby, in 1893, after very careful observaions, marked the banks of the Yukon and Forty-mile creek where these streams are crossed by the lilst meridian, and his marks were verified by the United States survey. The only possible ground for contention which General Dffield foresees is furnished by that phrase of the Russian-British treaty which says that at no point shall the boundary be more than ten marine leagues from the shore. The United States government interprets this to mean continental leagues. while Great Britain might contend that ten leagues from the island shore was contemplated-a construction which would deprive the United States of a valuable strip of territory if sustained.

DON'T WANT IT CHANGED. People of Alaska Are Satisfied with

the Present Boundary Line.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 3.-In discussing the Alaska boundary question the Hon. Warren Truitt, retiring United States judge of Alaska, having turned over his office to his successor, Hon. A. K. Delaney, said: "The unanimous opinion on the boundary question is that the line should stay right where it is. People do not want England's contentions granted, for it would take some of the best of southwestern Alaska and control the Yukon trade. People are opposed to any more of England's map making, and they don't want arbitration, for they consider there is nothing to arbitrate. They have seen enough arbitration in the Bering sea controversy, in which England got all she desired. The line is where it has been conceded for years. The message of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan undary question is taken to have some earing on the Alaskan bour it is received with favor, and there is no ion with us on the other case. Alaskan Indians, who are great lovers of the stars and stripes, it being their cus-tom to place the flag at half mast over their dead, are very much opposed to the British gaining possession of any terriudge Truitt said: "Liquor is the cause of arly all the law breaking in Alaska. When I went to Alaska four years ago the grand juries would not indict for liquor selling, obeying public sentiment rather than the law, but at the last term every saloon keeper in Alaska was indicted."